

least twenty-five varieties to show adequately what may be accomplished by the ornamental use of the genus *Hemerocallis*. Their almost complete freedom from disease and from troublesome insect pests is a strong recommendation of the daylilies in these days of continuous horticultural warfare. Chapters on culture, seed reproduction, and breeding, an appendix, with much interesting information as to books, persons, and places, and an index, complete the volume. Of the 36 illustrative plates, several are in colors.

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### Trees of the Southeastern States<sup>1</sup>

Attractively bound in green cloth, this book should prove of real use to those desiring to know the trees of the states from Virginia to Florida. It is written for amateur botanists and nature lovers generally, but is detailed and accurate enough to be of value to the professional botanist. Two hundred and twenty-seven species of trees, native or naturalized, are described. Each species is illustrated with drawings of the leaves and fruit and often of the flowers as well. The key to genera at the beginning is based on both leaf and fruit characters which may at times make it difficult to use in the absence of fruit. Where separation in the key is based on leaf proportions—"blade less than twice as long as broad" or "leaves much longer than broad"—it may be only by the method of trial and error that the sassafras, elms and birches will be found in the latter group. Similarly in the keys to species, given in every case where two or more occur, the separation by leaf size or size of tree may sometimes cause trouble. But as descriptions are ample and the illustrations clear the trouble should not persist. Varieties are discussed under the species, but are not usually included in the keys. Species that seem doubtful are discussed under the forms they most closely resemble:—thus *Padus Cuthbertii*, *neomontana* and *alabamensis* are found under *P. serotina*; *Malus glaucescens*, *bracteata*, *redolens*, *platycarpa*, *elongata* and *cuneata* under *M. coronaria*; *Fraxinus Darlingtonii* under *F. pennsylvanica*; and

<sup>1</sup> Trees of the Southeastern States, William Chambers Coker and Henry Roland Totten. Pp. i-vi+1-400, pl. 1-3. 1934. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. \$2.00.

no less than twelve species of *Crataegus* under *C. meridiana*. Incidentally 18 species of *Crataegus* are described, though the authors state that "125 species (trees and shrubs) have been described in the area covered and Sargent includes 35 arborescent hawthorns in the same area." The student who is not a specialist in hawthorns should be grateful for their handling of the genus. For most species one common name and one scientific are given. For a few two or more common names are given and where there may be confusion because of changes in the use of scientific names, synonyms are given. We suspect that in a few cases the common names given are ones the authors think should be used, rather than ones that are in use. For example—Mountain Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), Red Oak (*Q. borealis* var. *maxima*), Swamp Red Oak (*Q. shumardii*) and Southern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). Though, of course, anyone who can distinguish these species will use the scientific names. Altogether the book is admirably adapted to its purposes,—it is attractive and it is easily used.

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